Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

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GEOGRAPHY **0460/13**

Paper 1 Geographical Themes **May/June 2024**

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)
Calculator
Protractor
Ruler

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total, **one** from each section.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- If additional space is needed, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet; the question number or numbers must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 75.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].
- The insert contains additional resources referred to in the questions.

Definitions
MEDCs – More Economically Developed Countries
LEDCs – Less Economically Developed Countries

This document has **32** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Section A

Answer **one** question from this section.

1 **(a)** Study Fig. 1.1, population pyramids showing information about the population structure of India (an LEDC in South Asia) in 1989 and 2019.

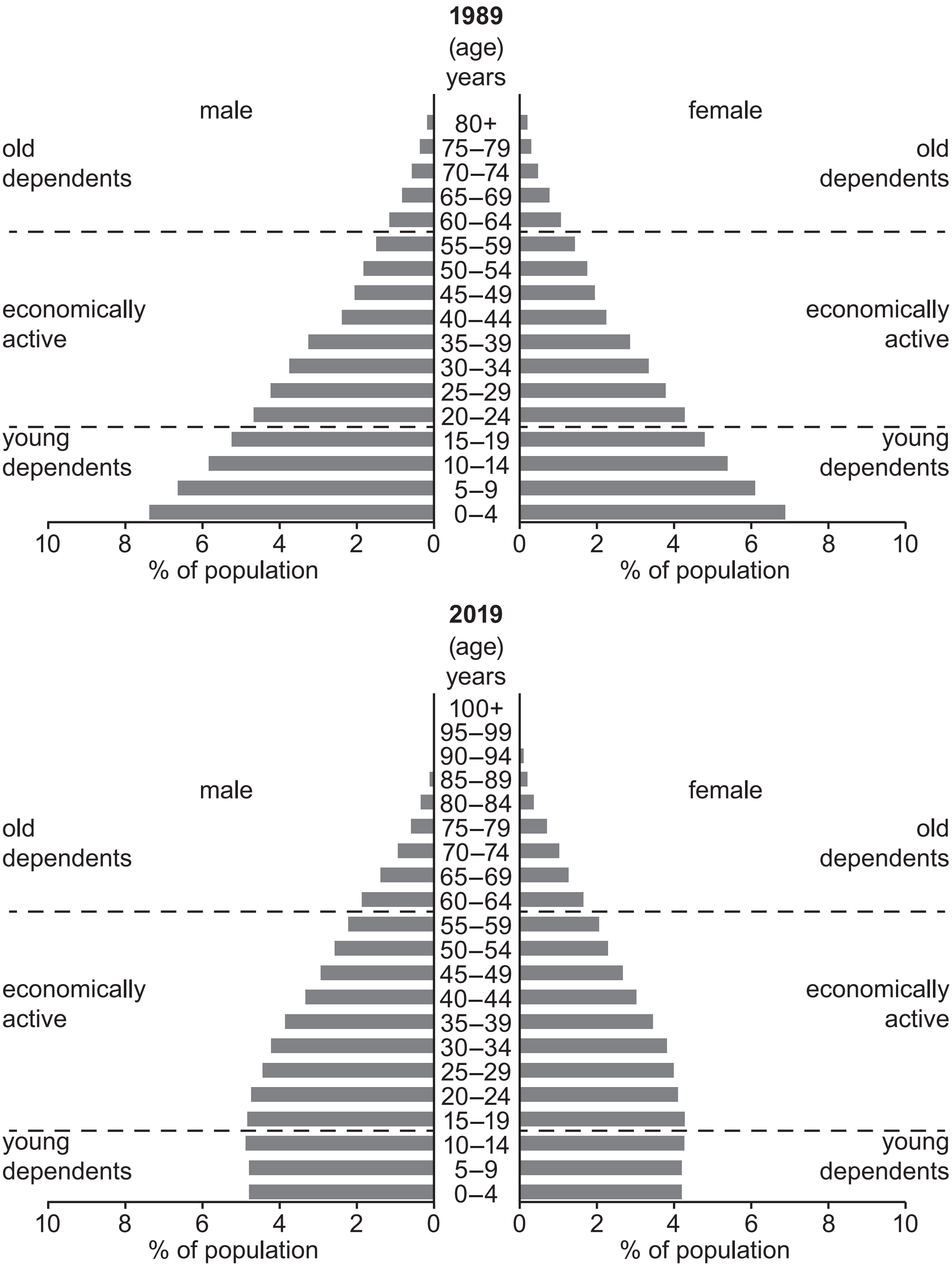

Fig. 1.1

(i) What percentage of the population of India in 1989 was male aged 0 to 4?

.........................% [1]

(ii) Describe how the **total** percentage of the population aged 0 to 4 changed between 1989 and 2019. You should use statistics in your answer.

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.... [2]

(iii) Describe how the **shape** of India's population pyramid changed between 1989 and 2019.

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(iv) Suggest reasons for the decrease in the percentage of young dependents in India between 1989 and 2019.

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(b) Study Fig. 1.2, pie graphs showing the percentage of young dependents, economically active and old dependents in India in 1989 and 2019.

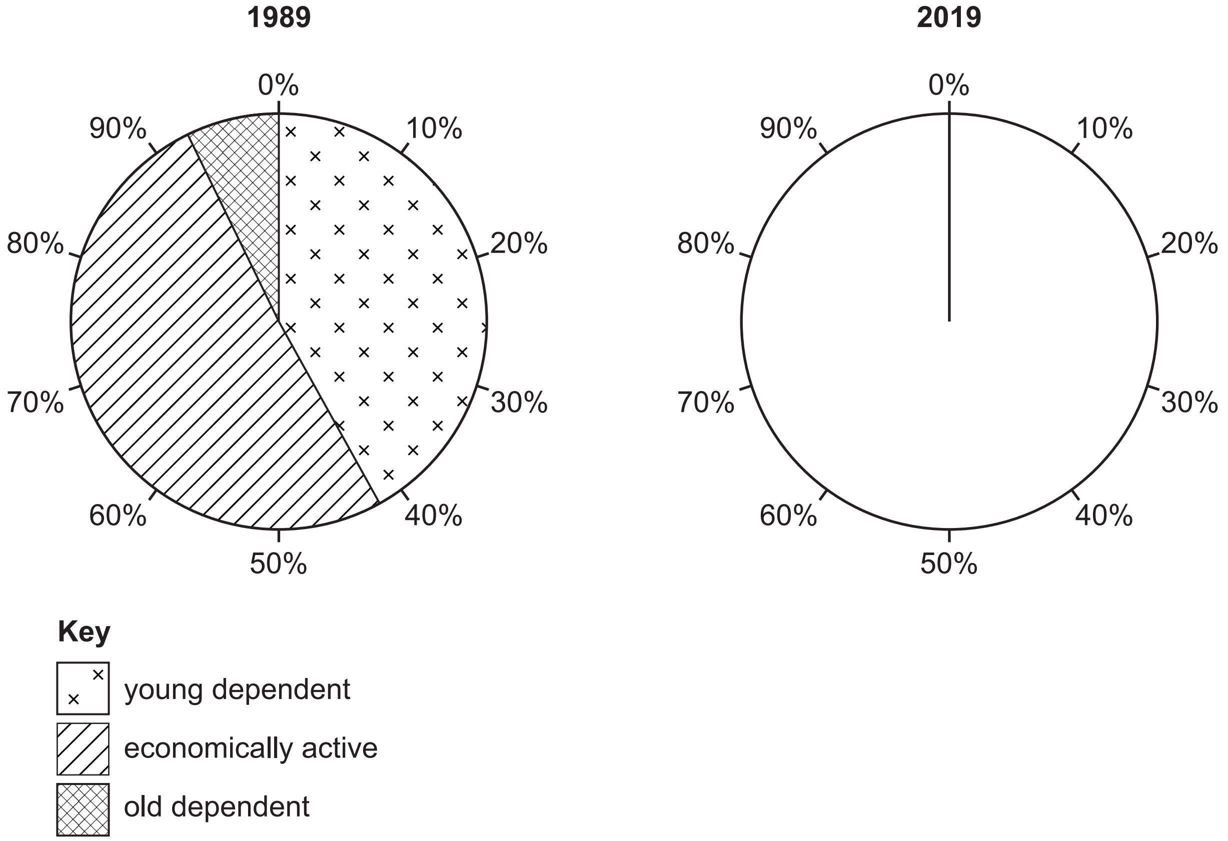

Fig. 1.2

(i) Complete Fig. 1.2 by plotting the following information for 2019:

young dependents = 36%

economically active = 53%

old dependents = 11%

[3]

(ii) Explain why increasing numbers of old dependents may cause problems for LEDCs, such as India.

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(c) For a named country you have studied, describe the **impacts** of a policy which has been used to influence its population growth.

Name of country ....

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[Total: 25]

2 **(a)** Study Figs. 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 (Insert), photographs taken in different urban zones.

(i) Figs. 2.1 and 2.2 show residential areas. Define *residential* area.

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.... [1]

(ii) Identify **two** differences between the residential areas shown in Figs. 2.1 and 2.2.

1 ....

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2 ....

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[2]

(iii) Describe the urban zone shown in Fig. 2.3.

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.... [3]

(iv) Describe the location of industrial zones within urban areas.

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(b) Study Fig. 2.4, a diagram showing the hierarchy of settlements and services.

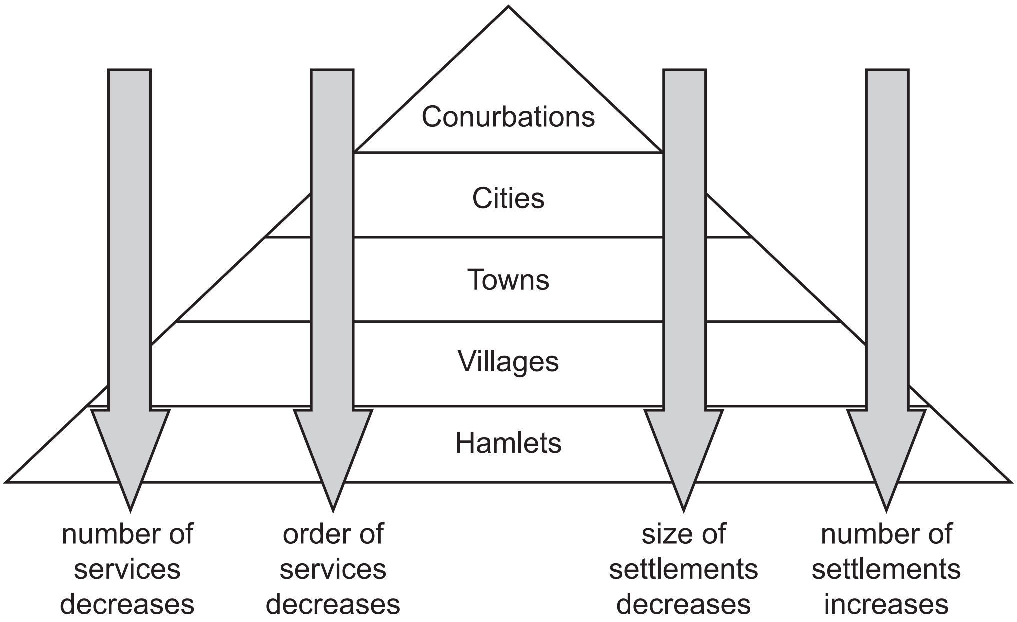
Conurbations
Cities
Towns
Villages
Hamlets
number of services decreases
order of services decreases
size of settlements decreases
number of settlements increases

Fig. 2.4

(i) Using evidence from Fig. 2.4, describe the features of the hierarchy of settlements and services.

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.... [3]

(ii) Describe the differences between low-order and high-order services.
You should refer to examples.

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(c) Explain the factors which have influenced the growth and functions of a named settlement you have studied.

Name of settlement ....

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[Total: 25]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 **(a)** Study Fig. 3.1, a line graph showing information about July temperatures in Bahrain (an MEDC in the Persian Gulf).

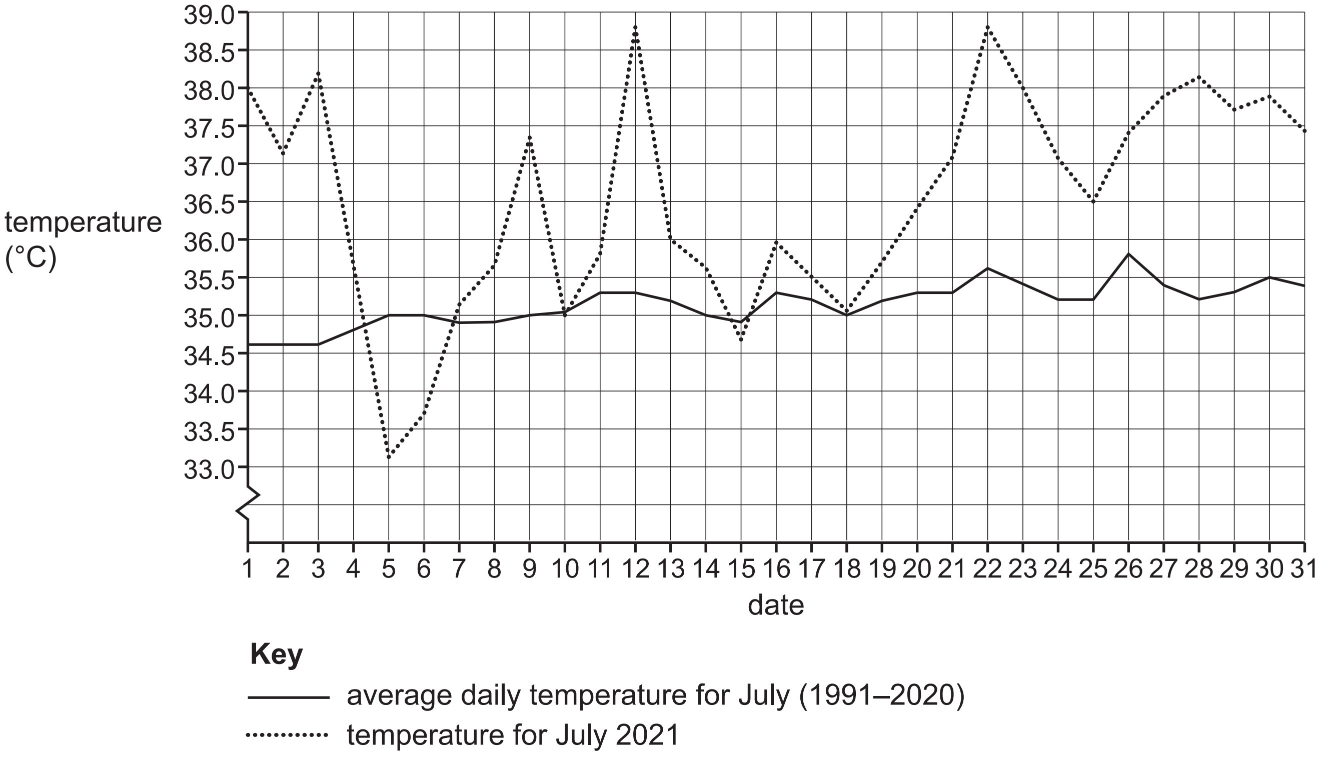

Fig. 3.1

(i) What was the temperature in Bahrain on 1 July 2021?

.........................°C [1]

(ii) Identify a date in July 2021 when temperatures in Bahrain were:

below the average temperature (1991–2020) ....

the same as the average temperature (1991–2020). ....

[2]

(iii) Compare the temperatures in July 2021 with the average temperatures in Bahrain. You should use statistics in your answer.

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.... [3]

(iv) Name the traditional weather instruments which are used to measure the following weather characteristics.

atmospheric pressure ....

humidity ....

precipitation ....

temperature ....

[4]

(b) Study Fig. 3.2, a diagram showing the weather instrument used to measure wind direction.

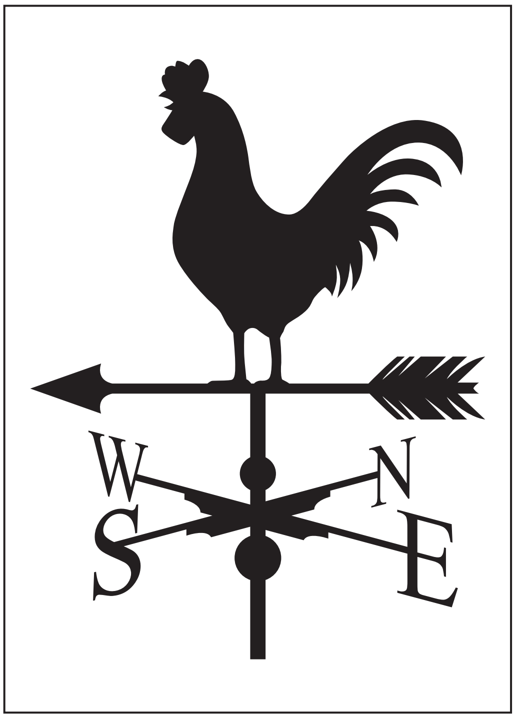

Fig. 3.2

(i) Describe and explain an ideal location to place the weather instrument shown in Fig. 3.2.

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.... [3]

(ii) Explain how you would use traditional weather instruments to measure and record wind direction and wind speed for a period of one month.

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(c) For a named area or country you have studied, describe the impacts of a tropical storm.

Name of area or country ....

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[Total: 25]

4 **(a)** Study Figs. 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 (Insert), photographs taken in Pembrokeshire, UK. This is an area where coastal erosion processes are taking place.

(i) Define the term *erosion*.

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.... [1]

(ii) Identify the photograph which shows:

a coastline of steep cliffs with caves and natural arches

Fig. ....

a coastline with headlands and bays and a large area of wave-cut platform.

Fig. ....

[2]

(iii) Name the following processes of erosion:

Air becomes trapped in joints and cracks on a cliff face. When waves break, the trapped air is compressed, weakening the cliff and causing erosion.

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Bits of rock and sand carried by waves grind down cliff surfaces, like sandpaper.

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Waves smash rocks and pebbles on the shore into each other, and these break and become smoother.

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[3]

(iv) Describe the attractions for people of living along a coastline such as the one shown in Figs. 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

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(b) Study Fig. 4.4, a map of the Homer Spit in Alaska, USA.

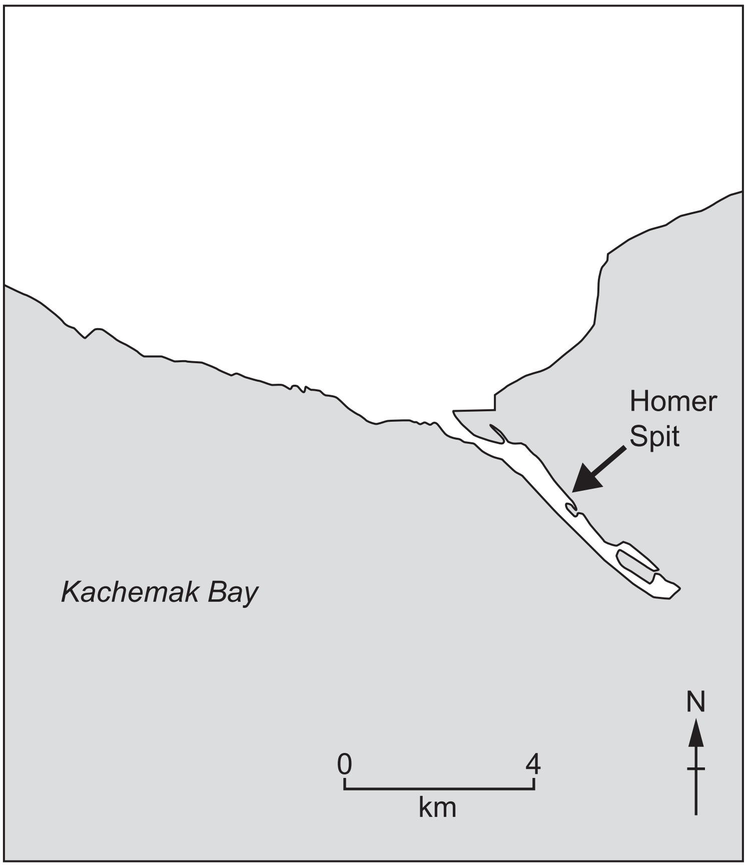

Fig. 4.4

(i) Using Fig. 4.4, describe the features of the Homer Spit.

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(ii) Suggest how longshore drift formed the Homer Spit.

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(c) For a named area of coastline you have studied, explain how it has been managed to reduce the risk of erosion by the sea.

Name of area ....

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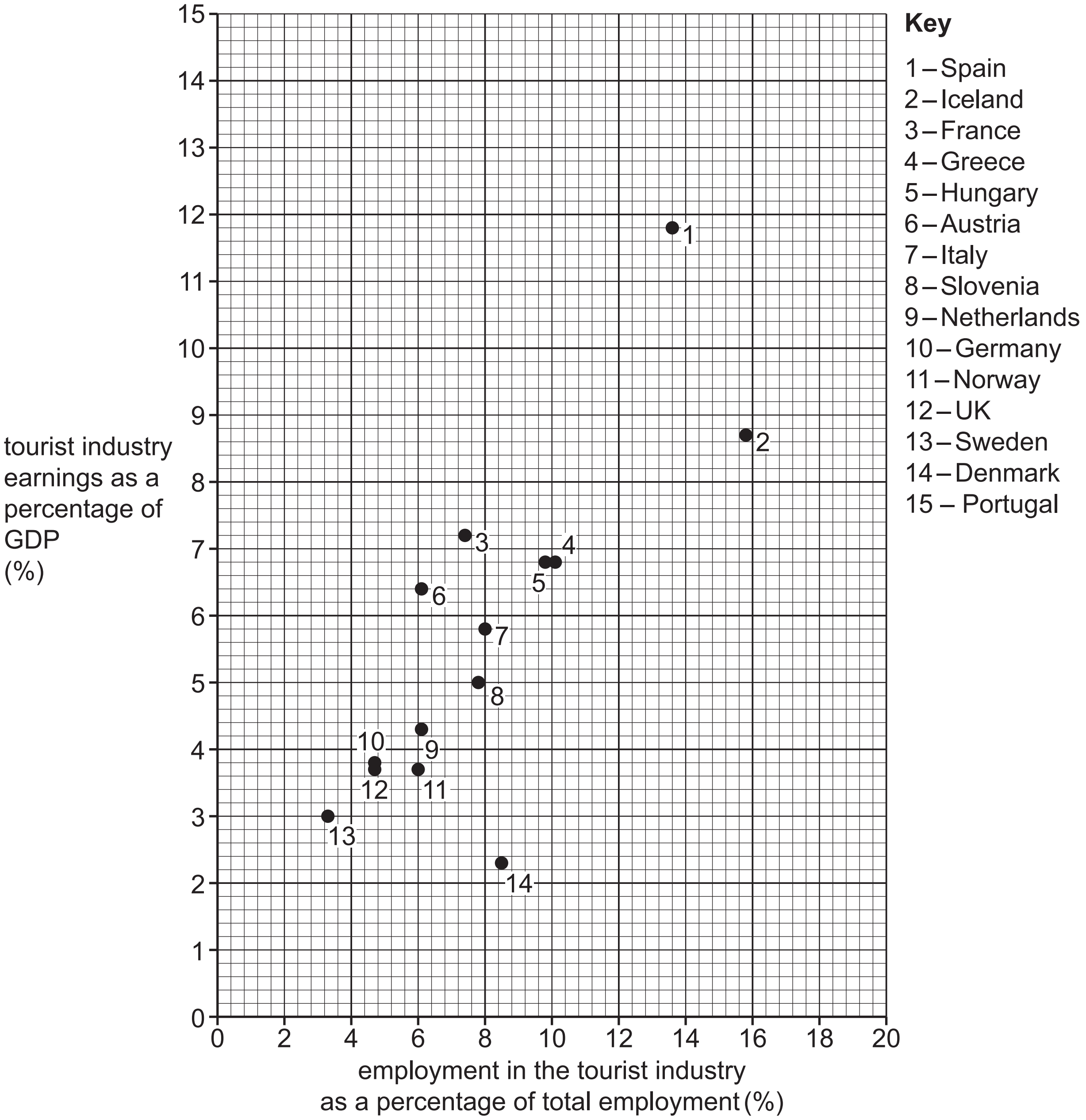
Section C

Answer **one** question from this section.

5 **(a)** Study Fig. 5.1, a scatter graph showing information about the tourist industry in selected countries in Europe.



GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is a measure of wealth.

Fig. 5.1

(i) Plot the following information on Fig. 5.1:

country	tourist industry earnings as a percentage of GDP	employment in the tourist industry as a percentage of total employment
15 Portugal	8	10

[1]

(ii) Describe the relationship shown in Fig. 5.1 between tourist industry earnings as a percentage of GDP and employment in the tourist industry as a percentage of total employment.

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.... [2]

(iii) Explain why employment is increased when tourism develops in an area.

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.... [3]

(iv) Describe **other** ways the tourist industry benefits people living in areas where tourism has developed. You should **not** write about employment.

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(b) Study Fig. 5.2, a bar graph showing the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on international visitor numbers to Thailand (a country in Southeast Asia).
The Covid-19 pandemic began at the beginning of 2020.

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Fig. 5.2

(i) Describe the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic had on international visitor numbers to Thailand. You should use statistics to support your answer.

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(ii) Explain how variation in tourist numbers over time may cause problems for a country which is dependent on the tourist industry.

problems during times of year with few tourists

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problems during times of year with many tourists

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[5]

(c) For a named tourist area or country you have studied, explain how tourism is managed to reduce the problems it causes for people and the natural environment.

Name of area or country ....

.... [7]

[Total: 25]

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6 **(a)** Study Fig. 6.1, a diagram showing mixed farming as a system.

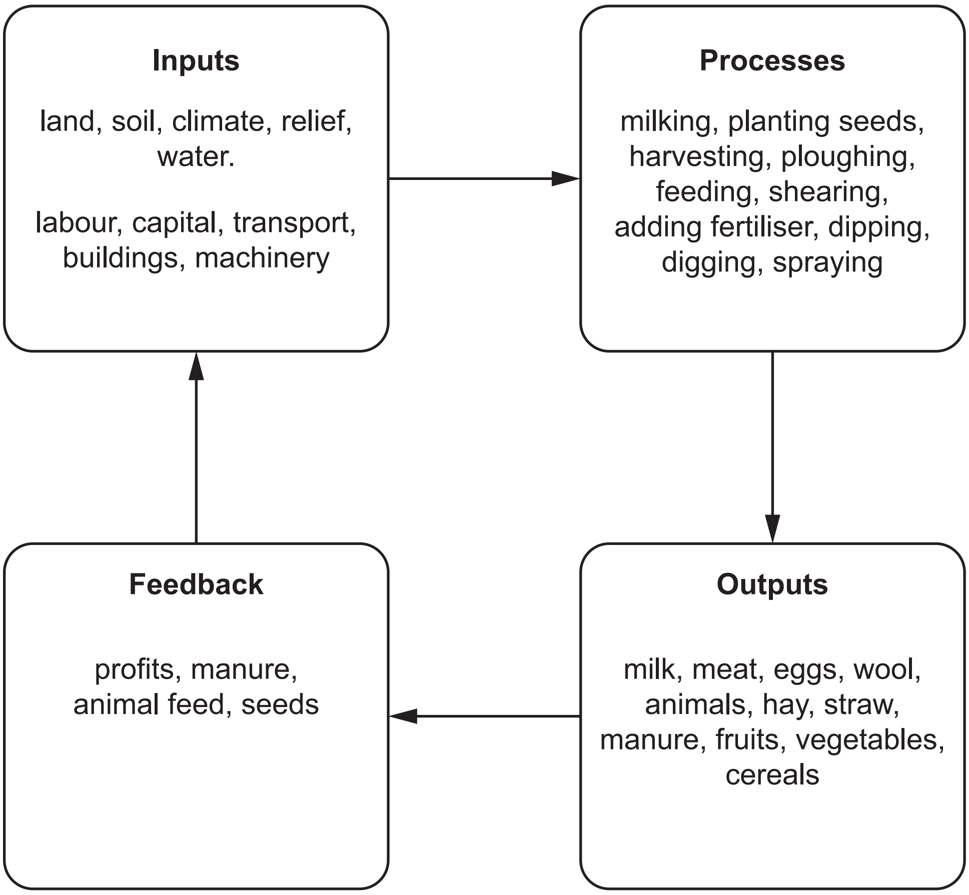
Inputs
land, soil, climate, relief, water.
labour, capital, transport, buildings, machinery
Processes
milking, planting seeds, harvesting, ploughing, feeding, shearing, adding fertiliser, dipping, digging, spraying
Feedback
profits, manure, animal feed, seeds
Outputs
milk, meat, eggs, wool, animals, hay, straw, manure, fruits, vegetables, cereals

Fig. 6.1

(i) Define *mixed farming*.

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.... [1]

(ii) Using Fig. 6.1, identify **one** natural input and **one** human input of a mixed farm.

natural input ....

human input ....

[2]

(iii) A temperate climate is never extremely hot or extremely cold and has moderate rainfall spread across the year.
Explain how mixed farmers may benefit from a temperate climate.

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(iv) Describe how the relief of the land influences the way land is used for agriculture.

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(b) Study Fig. 6.2, a graph showing information about crop production in Queensland, Australia (an MEDC).

Queensland, Australia – crop calendar

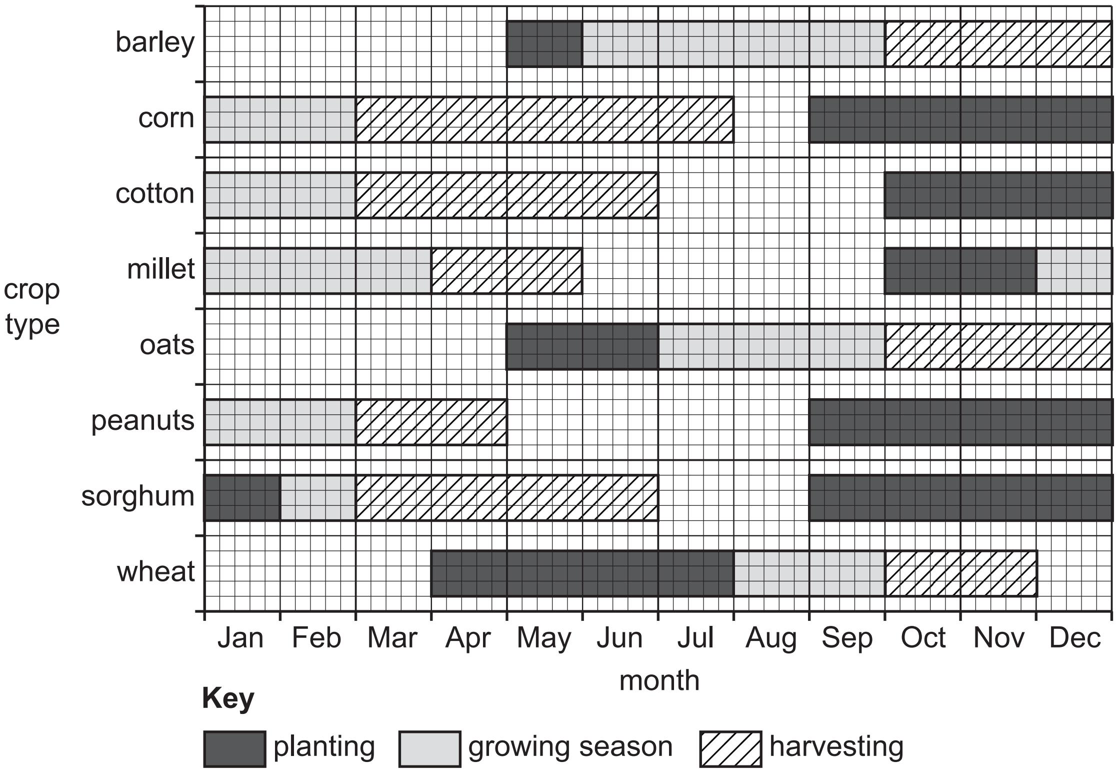

Fig. 6.2

(i) Using Fig. 6.2, identify:

a crop which is planted in January ....

a crop which is harvested in October ....

the length of the growing season for oats. ....

[3]

(ii) Suggest reasons why a farmer in Queensland is likely to grow many different crops on the farm.

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(c) For an area or country you have studied, describe the effects of food shortages.

Name of area or country ....

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[Total: 25]

Additional pages

If you use the following pages to complete the answer to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.